

PACKER INSTITUTE'S DAY

Graduates Celebrate 57th Anniversary of Brooklyn School.

PRAISE FOR THE FOUNDER

Judge Holt Tells of First Gift of Building—Girls March in Old Costumes.

Founder's Day was celebrated at Packer Institute, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for the first time in the fifty-seven years since Mrs. Harriet L. Packer established the school, in 1854, so the loyal alumnae came back and tried to express in three short hours the accumulated devotion of half a century.

Every one of the fifty-six graduating classes was represented in the alumnae procession which filed triumphantly into the chapel at 2.30. At the head were two members of the first class, 55, proudly sharing the burden of their red class banner, and at the end of the long line came the girls of the present senior class in relics of all the fashions which have been in vogue since Packer was founded. Starting with very up-to-date maidens—one with a votes-for-women banner—down the decades they went—girls with the huge sleeves of the 90's, the crinolines and tight basques and funny little bonnets of the 70's and 80's and wonderful gay colored, hooded skirts of the 60's in the prime of "New York in 1850" which adorn the pages of history. There was one girl in a bulging skirt and a tiny little blouse which was actually worn by a student at Packer in 1852. She was a picturesque little figure, but she whispered to her nearest neighbor in the line that she was glad she didn't have to run for cars in that kind of a rig.

The procession of all these ancient costumes, brought from fragrant cedar chests in Brooklyn attics to adorn Founder's Day, had as its climax four tall and stately girls in silk gowns really worn by Mrs. Packer herself, and Miss Mary Packer, her only granddaughter, came last of all in a lace robe, with a train several yards long, and her grandmother's diamonds glistering in the lace of the waist.

Sing to "Old Ived Walls."

An alumnae chorus in white gowns, garlanded with ivy, sang odes to Packer's "Old Gray Ived Walls," to which her daughters' memories cling, and then Dr. Gleadow R. Butler, of the board of trustees, opened the exercises "in honor of the precious woman whose generosity made Packer Institute a fact." There was joyful applause when he told that the old chemical laboratory would be reconstructed during the Christmas vacation and that three of the alumnae, who were not to be named, had given money for a new organ in the chapel, "the old one having shown symptoms of acute nervous breakdown."

He then introduced Judge George C. Holt, of the United States District Court, of Manhattan, who is a personal friend of Mrs. Packer. Judge Holt said:

I remember her well. She was a woman of noble nature, intellectual force and social charm. She was a leader in the cause of female education.

Born in 180 near Billerica, Mass., the daughter of Benjamin Packer, a Baptist minister, she was brought up in the strict Puritan customs of the time. She entered the Albany Female Academy, which was founded in 1809, the first academy for girls in New York State. Dr. Alonzo Crittenden was the principal, who afterward came to be known as "Packer's Institute." In 1832 she married William S. Packer, a furrier, who also was a strong advocate of the education of women.

In those days there was no public high school in New York, and it was Mrs. Packer who largely instrumental in the establishment of the Brooklyn Female Academy. She died in 1880, at the age of 76, leaving her widow's estate to do something which would be of benefit to the education of women. On January 2, therefore, while the ashes of the female institute were still smoldering, Mrs. Packer's daughter, Mrs. William S. Packer, offered to restore the building as a memorial to her mother.

The largest donation made up to that time for women's education in New York was the site of the old school, which she bought, these buildings erected by the same architect who built Trinity Church, and a new charter was obtained for the Packer Collegiate Institute.

Under Dr. Alonzo Crittenden, whom Mrs. Packer called from Albany to rule over her institute, the school grew in wisdom and in those graceful things called school customs which linger in the memory of graduates after seventy years have passed.

Two of the old graduates on the platform yesterday to describe some of these old things for the instruction of the younger generation, looking down from the galleries of the chapel.

Tells Customs, Old and New.

Mrs. Charles N. Judson, now president of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association and an intimate friend of Mrs. Packer's, told about "Packer Customs, Old and New," such delightful things as that the girls were not allowed to walk in the early days on the garden walk near her street last to irreverent public should gaze upon them, and that they were forbidden to have masculine help in carrying their books to school.

Miss C. T. Davis, who was formerly a teacher of Latin in the school, received an ovation when she rose to tell about "Those Early Packer Days," which must have shaken even the poorest of leaves on the trees of the beloved Packer towers. She was a favorite teacher. When she started to tell how meagre the curriculum was in those days, especially that "there were no examinations then," a chorus of "Ohs" and "Ahs" descended from the galleries which made understanding graduates laugh in sympathy with the school-girls of today. Miss Davis herself was a member of the first graduating class in 1852. She remembered the speeches and compositions read on that great occasion, and also the fact that one of the girls was married the same night, with her classmates as bridesmaids.

Miss Laura J. Wyll, professor of English at Vassar College, who was formerly a Packer student and teacher, delivered an address on "Educational Ideals," and Miss Edith Zabriskie, who was graduated at the school in 1819, delivered the "Salute to the Flag." This is one of the old customs, and the tattered flag used is the one presented to the school twenty-five years ago by Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. On this occasion General Sherman made the address—one of his last public addresses.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Alma Mater," the words of which were composed by Miss Bessie Andrews Dana, a niece of Dr. Crittenden. The Rev. William Satterlee Packer, grandson of the founder, pronounced the benediction.

On the platform in the seats in the front rows were all the members of the Packer family now living—Mrs. William S. Packer, daughter-in-law of the founder; her daughter, Miss Mary Packer, and her two sons, William Satterlee Packer and Andrew Packer.

Earlier in the day there had been exercises in the school for the younger children, at which William Satterlee Packer and Mrs. Zabriskie, of the trustees, spoke. At morning exercises, Miss Cleopatra Packer, daughter of Packer, and a member of the board of trustees, gave a luncheon in honor of the Packer family, the trustees of the school and delegates from each of the graduating classes.

The committee in charge of the Founder's Day celebration was headed by Mrs. George S. Frank, Miss Harriet Dudley, Miss Elizabeth Gray and Miss Cleopatra Packer. Mrs. Charles Packer managed the alumnae procession.

QUAINT OLDTIME COSTUMES AT THE PACKER SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

In the group photograph, left to right, are Janet Wilson, wearing one of Mrs. Packer's dresses; Florence Crowell, wearing her great-grandmother's gown, and Edith Webster, in another of Mrs. Packer's dresses.



HELEN FAULKNER. In a dress worn by a Packer School girl in 1852. It has a hoop skirt and is made of percale, which was very costly material in those days of the war.

ATTACKS COTTON CORNER

Continued from first page.

clared the defendants were not charged with ever having a bale of cotton, and so they could not have a monopoly of cotton. By contracting to buy "futures," he said, the defendants might have made it possible for the men who did have the cotton to increase the price, but surely the defendants were not to be charged with this increase.

Conspiracy in Futures Charged.

"The defendants," he argued, "were charged with conspiring to buy cotton futures, nothing else. These purchases were to compel a demand by the sellers of the contracts for cotton for future delivery. This demand was to cause a rise in prices of cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange. That rise was to cause a rise in price in other markets. That rise in other markets was to cause the spinners and manufacturers to pay excessive prices."

"Those excessive prices may have stopped some traffic in cotton. Some of that traffic may have been interstate traffic. The remoteness of the connection between what the defendants are alleged to have done and the results is too far. This sequence of causation is reminiscent of the nursery jingle about the house that Jack built."

The argument will be closed to-morrow.

SURPRISE AT LAND SHOW

Colorado Proves Progress with Black Corn of Cliff Dwellers.

A half dozen ears of stubby, black corn, unlike anything that can be found in the whole length and breadth of Madison Square Garden, was the surprise that the officials of the Colorado exhibit had yesterday for visitors to the Land Show. The surprise consisted in the fact that, in contrast to all the up-to-dateness on which the Westerners pride themselves, the corn was contributed to the exhibit by the Cliff Dwellers.

According to the Colorado people, this corn represents the results of the first attempts at irrigation in the country, and it serves to furnish a good contrast with the present irrigation methods in the state. Along with their exhibits in Denver, which they say is the "best lighted city in the world," their exhibits of beets and sugar, for which they have carried off a first prize, and the giant sheaves of oats, seven feet high, which they brought along as a sample, the Colorado exhibitors declare they have a slight shade on every other Western contestant in the matter of irrigation. A large painting showing the irrigation methods they use and hundreds of samples of the results of the system are in the Colorado booth at the 4th avenue end of the Garden.

Yesterday afternoon the feature of the show was the exhibit of labor-saving machinery. The land prize was ten acres of irrigated farm land in Wyoming, given by the Wyoming Development Company.

LEE TO DEFEND RICHESON

Virginia Criminal Lawyer Senior Counsel for Accused Minister.

Boston, Nov. 9.—It was said to-day by friends of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, the clergyman accused of causing the death of Miss Avis Linnell, that John L. Lee, of Lynchburg, Va., the noted criminal lawyer, had been retained as senior counsel for the defense. When Lee left this city recently for his Virginia home it was said that he had severed his connection with the case.

GREENWICH TO HAVE Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Nathaniel Withersell to Erect \$100,000 Building.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 8.—Announcement was made to-day by J. A. Rhoad, of New York, one of the directors of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, who is confidential secretary for Mrs. Nathaniel Withersell, of New York, that Mrs. Withersell would erect at once and deed to the town of Greenwich a \$100,000 building for Young Men's Christian Association purposes. The building will be on her property on the Post Road, opposite the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The announcement of the gift came as a surprise at a meeting called by William F. Decker, of New York, at his home, at which the state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Bates, and talk over the prospects of starting a branch here. Mrs. Withersell stipulates only that the building shall be self-supporting.

W'ANENY TALKS OF 5TH AVE.

Promises Association Early Improvement of Its Condition.

Borough President McAneny addressed the Fifth Avenue Association yesterday afternoon and incidentally defended his administration regarding the repaving of the streets. He also announced a new Fifth Avenue Commission, of five members, which, he said, would confer with him in the future about all matters pertaining to the development and repaving of the avenue. The commission includes Arnold Brunner, chairman; Edward Holbrook, George T. Mortimer, Robert Grier Cooke and Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate. Mr. McAneny said that they had consented to serve.

Members of the association asked the Borough President about the present condition of Fifth Avenue. Mr. McAneny assured them that it was unavoidable, and that it would soon be remedied, adding that when it is repaved, some years hence—which was a natural consequence—he thought cube-cut stones would replace the asphalt.

Ninety per cent of the traffic on the avenue is rubber tired, according to the Borough President, while 70 per cent of that is automobile traffic. He thought that when the Grand Central Terminal was completed

FATHER VAUGHAN SPEAKS

Defines Faith in Address at the Catholic Club.

Father Bernard Vaughan, the noted English Jesuit, spoke last night to about three hundred members of the Catholic Club on "The Faith That Makes Us Free." In the audience were many well known men, including judges, lawyers and ministers. Father Vaughan said in part:

The true faith is the believing of things that we cannot prove. It is the acceptance of the words of our divine teacher, Jesus Christ, that makes us free. Faith that is based on authority and not on reason is the true faith. Everything was based on authority, from the cradle to the grave. The whole fabric of our government is based on authority, and so it must be in religion. You take a prescription from your doctor, and you do not know what it is. You take advice from your lawyer because you do not understand the intricacies of the law. And so the same must apply with religion.

Father Vaughan said he was gratified at the spread of Catholicism in New York. "Archbishop Farley," he said, "is not so proud to wear the purple for adornment as he is to wear it to show how beautiful is the Catholicism of New York."



Much Distinctive Excellence Is Put Into Our Moderate-Priced Men's Suits

They are clothes of character, absolutely apart from the two extremes of humdrum and freakishness. Not only are fabrics exclusive and distinctive, but in fashioning they speak the last word of style in men's wear.

We invite careful inspection of suits between \$20 and \$40 tomorrow. We shall display them prominently and centre our selling force upon them.

And we shall show some patterns that have not been seen before even in the Wanamaker specialized clothing store for men.

Men's Overcoat Stock is Now at High Tide. Impossible to find a more comprehensive or more varied assemblage of men's overcoats in America.

These English coats are selling very rapidly. (Main Floor, New Building.)

Terry Bath Robes for Men Are Ready

Presenting a wide choice of selection, with few duplications of designing. Many people will avail themselves of the opportunity to make holiday choice at once. Robes selected now may be left in our care until such time as their delivery is desired.

Delightful designs appear in this collection of Turkish towel garments. Some have shawl collars, others round collars to button closely about the neck. \$4 to \$22.50.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes Are Also Ready

Most comprehensive showing in the history of this haberdashery shop. Jacquard figures and stripes. Good two-tone effects. Cotton, \$2.75 to \$4. Wool and cotton, \$5 to \$10. (Main Floor, New Building.)

London Topcoats for Boys

More of them Just Off the Ships. They are identical with the London topcoats that have become so popular among New York men since Wanamaker's began to import them last season.

Long, double-breasted coats, belted, with sleeves strapped and large pockets. Slip-on yoke linings. English chevrons. Grays, greens, tans. Rich, lustrous materials. Sizes 13 to 18. \$25. (Main Floor, New Building.)

John Wanamaker

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Streets.

SAYS HE WILL STOP STRIKE

Continued from first page.

grievously mistaken, and he asserted the city was not in the position of a private employer, able to make any terms it chose with its employees.

Expects to Break Strike Soon.

Mr. Edwards has had no sleep for the last twenty-four hours. He has been all over the city in his automobile, encouraging the sweepers to stick to their work and visiting detective agencies and other points to arrange for the hiring of men to take the strikers' places. Last evening he said he probably would have 5,700 new men at work by Sunday, with the result that, in his opinion, the strike by that time would be broken. He will have three men to each cart, a driver and two helpers, the latter to protect the driver and to assist him in dumping ashes and garbage into the cart.

These men will be distributed as follows: 3,450 in Manhattan, 1,850 in Brooklyn and 500 in the Bronx. Yesterday he succeeded in getting five hundred recruits at work in Manhattan and in the Bronx. Of these, two hundred were sent out from Stable C, Broadway and 150th street, with a guard of one hundred patrolmen. Under heavy police escort, one hundred strike breakers also were sent out from Station H, and others were being mustered at Station E and in other stations of the department.

"The Bill" became more and more animated as he saw the strike breakers going to work. "We'll show 'em," said he. "The city will not back down an inch. We have planned to fill the place of every striker until we are able to get new men from the civil service lists. The strikers are under suspension and none will be taken back unless they return to work at once. We have nearly a thousand strike breakers already, and by Sunday we will have all the men we need. We also will have ample police protection. Commissioner Waldo has given us nearly three thousand men, and the reserves will be held in the various police stations for emergency work."

Following the declaration of the strike, Mr. Edwards had telegrams sent to Boston, Baltimore, Springfield and other cities, asking for strike breakers to come here. About five hundred of these arrived yesterday.

Calls Night Work "Un-American."

W. H. Ashton, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and executive head of the drivers on strike, called at the City Hall yesterday. He did not see the Mayor, but said it was up to American and unfair to compel night work on the part of city employees and that it likewise was unfair to underpay them.

"I have been told," said Mr. Ashton, "that the Mayor has no legal right to compel these men, who are civil service employees, to work at night. If the Mayor wants to institute a reform in the work he should make his Commissioner adopt the use of two-hour-drawn trucks with covered tops and have two men handle each wagon. In that way fewer men would be hurt in lifting the heavy ash cans, which weigh from 100 to 200 pounds. Since April 25, when the present service was put in operation, more than four hundred drivers have quit their jobs through having been ruptured while lifting the heavy ash cans. The Mayor says night collecting is done in European cities. Well, many of our men left those cities to come here just because of that."

Very few carts left the stables of the department yesterday. Patrolmen were stationed at each stable and idlers and strikers were not allowed to loiter near them. The three largest and most important stables are Station G, No. 44 Hamilton street; M, in Sullivan street near American street; and R, at Nos. 34-36 Livingston street. At each of these stables strikers and their sympathizers gathered early, but police reinforcements arrived there and they soon drifted away.

"STREETS NEVER SO DIRTY"

Magistrate House Says Hard Things About Edwards's Department.

The Street Cleaning Department received a severe jolt from Magistrate House, in Essex Market court, yesterday, when, during the hearing of Mrs. Betsy Jacobson, of No. 63 Avenue D, who was convicted and fined for having beat a carpet in the street, violating the Sanitary Code, he said:

"I have lived in the city of New York for almost thirty years, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never known the streets to be in such a filthy, rubbish beset, unsanitary condition as at present. The cause of it, I don't know. But I do know that we did have a Commissioner of Street Cleaning at one time by the name of Coleman, who kept the streets in pretty good condition. Then we had a Street Cleaning Commissioner by the name of Colonel Waring—and he kept them in good condition."

TURKS UPHOLD WAR MINISTER

President of Union Takes Action on Trouble at Dunkirk, N. Y.

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day accepted by a large majority the explanation of the War Minister, Schorlet Pasha, regarding his action in forbidding the publication of war news and comments, and in ordering the arrest of a deputy, who also is a newspaper publisher.

ITALY DEFENDS CRUELTY

Arabs Began Atrocities, Minister of War Asserts.

PUNISHMENT TO FIT CRIME

General Caneva Reports Turks Directed Violations of Articles of War.

Forty-second day of the war.

The Italian Minister of War, in dispatches to the Embassy in Washington, defended the cruelties in Tripoli by asserting the Arabs, under Turkish direction, began the atrocities.

John Q. Wood, United States Consul in Tripoli, was praised by the Italians for not leaving in the scout cruiser Chester.

Washington, Nov. 9.—San Giuliano, the Italian Minister of War, forwarded to the Italian Embassy to-day a message from General Caneva relating to battles on November 6 and 7, in which the Italian general asserted there was "indisputable evidence of violation of the articles of war" by the Arabs. General Caneva's message says:

Our scouts on the fields where the encounters of the 4th and 7th took place between the 3d Regiment of Italian Infantry and Turks and Arabs, have ascertained that acts of cruelty have been committed upon our fallen. One of the two dead was found barbarously decapitated. No doubt exists that in these encounters the Turks were present, and for this reason they are directly responsible.

It was ascertained that the Arabs directed the fire and the attacks against the Italian soldiers and wounded, without any trial, our informants and some Arabs who were suspected of spying. There is indisputable evidence of the articles of war of war on the part of the Arabs, who were directed by Turkish officials against the Italians.

In another dispatch San Giuliano said that "the punishment fits the crime" and "blood met blood" on Tripolitan battlefields. The dispatch continued:

Our soldiers occupied the entrenchments at Sidra Messa on October 27, and between them and the Arabs ensued a series of encounters. The Italian soldiers used to give the enemy no quarter, and the Arabs, in return, treated the poor families of the Arabians, presents welcomed because of their poverty. I think the same such war began that never before had been treated with such kindness.

But suddenly in the midst of the hard fighting, from the small white Arab houses came the soldiers there rushed out infuriated men, inhuman and without any regard for the rules of war. One of our soldiers was killed by a woman who had her throat cut by a woman who had been left alone for a moment by his comrades. Red Cross attendants carrying stretchers to aid the wounded Turks were massacred and surprised in the interior, were dispersed.

Strange incidents of horror there were. An Arab was seen fleeing with bits of human flesh stuffed into an Italian soldier's knapsack. The soldier was later found crucified in a native hut. It was dreadful to be obliged to fight in a network of narrow streets, where the enemy, without having certainty that before you, behind and surrounding you there could be hidden a terrible force, men who might without regard to the regulations of war.

The punishment was proportionate to the crime. Forty by forty were sent to the front. The expression passed like a scythe over the battlefield. Blood met blood.

ITALIANS PRAISE MR. WOOD

Consul's Refusal to Leave Tripoli on Cruiser the Cause.

Rome, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia" from Tripoli, reporting the visit of the United States scout cruiser Chester there, says that the dispatch of the cruiser was caused by false reports circulated from Malta that Tripoli had been retaken by the Turks. When the Chester arrived the commander sent an officer to the American Consulate.

"We have come from Malta at full speed," said the officer to the American Consul, John Q. Wood, "to protect you."

The consul exclaimed in astonishment: "Protect us against whom?"

The officer explained that there was a rumor at Malta that three thousand Italians had been killed and seven thousand wounded, and that Tripoli had been surrendered to the Turks. Mr. Wood laughed and answered:

"Instead of that, it is plain to be seen that the town is in normal condition. I find myself so well here that I am willing to renounce my yearly month's vacation."

MORE FRENCH TROOPS IN TUNIS.

Paris, Nov. 9.—France has decided to reinforce the French garrison in Tunis, which consists of only 1,300 men, because of the recent Arabian outbreak there against Italian workmen.